

## CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
CASTLE DONINGTON,  
Near Derby.

6th August, 1947.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL  
OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946.

TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH  
THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



Gentlemen,

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 dated 13th March, 1947, this report, on grounds of economy, deals only briefly with the matters of public health within my responsibility. Some statistical analyses of current interest are shown and as requested by the Minister special information related to the drinking water supply is included along with copies of reports of the chemical and bacteriological findings.

The general health of the area continued to be very good and despite a mild epidemic of whooping cough in the spring there were only one hundred and sixty notifications of infectious disease - a fall of one hundred and eighty four. The high figure for 1945 was due to a measles epidemic which produced two hundred and fifty nine notifications. Of the one hundred and eleven cases of whooping cough which occurred thirty eight were notified from Kegworth, twenty three from Castle Donington, twenty from Diseworth and eighteen from Belton. Although there were a few secondary pneumonias whooping cough was responsible for no deaths.

Acute primary pneumonia was reported sporadically throughout the year and there was an increase from twenty five to thirty four cases with, however, only one death.

For the second successive year there were no cases of diphtheria. 1945 was the first year since records have been kept that there were no cases of this serious disease noted in the Annual Report. In apparent association with our immunisation scheme the numbers have steadily fallen from forty two in 1942.

All medical practitioners in the area cooperated in the working of the Council's scheme and great assistance was given by the Health Visitors attached to the County Council.

Thirteen hundred and nineteen children under fifteen years of age have been immunised out of an estimated mid-year population of eighteen hundred and fifty three. This aggregate was good, but the percentage of immunised pre-school-age was still much too low, although it had improved slightly during the year. In 1945 two hundred and fifty two children under five years of age had been immunised out of a total of six hundred and fifty. This figure improved during the year to three hundred and sixteen out of six hundred and eighty three - an increase in the age group of 7.6 percent. As diphtheria in young children is a very dangerous disease the percentage of forty six cannot be considered nearly good enough.

A few features of the vital statistics are of interest. The death rate was 11.8 per thousand of the total population, an increase of 0.3 per thousand on the previous year's figure. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5, for the great towns 12.7, and for the smaller towns 11.7.

The concreted total live births was one hundred and eighty five to give a live birth rate of twenty per thousand of the total population. The rate for England and Wales was 19.1 and the comparable figures in 1945 were Rural District 16.8, England and Wales 16.1.



There were five stillbirths representing a stillbirth rate of 0.62. The rate for England and Wales was 0.53 and for the area in 1946, it was 0.5.

A considerable increase occurred in the deaths of children under one year of age. Eleven children died in this group as against five in 1945. We had thus an infantile death rate of 59.5 compared with the previous year's rate of 37 and the England and Wales rate of 43 per thousand related births.

There were no deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years. The rate per thousand live births for England and Wales was 4.4.

Once again it was pleasing to note that there were no maternal deaths.

The quality of domestic water was good and details are shown in the appendage to this report. Frequent complaints of lack of water pressure were made from Castle Donington. Diminution of pressure was most noticeable, of course, at the times of greatest use and affected especially The Barroon, Moira Dale and Park Lane districts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. MONTFORD.

Medical Officer of Health.



APPENDAGE TO ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

WATER SUPPLY

	<u>Bacteriological Samples taken.</u>	<u>Chemical Samples taken.</u>
By Leicester Corporation	Each month All satisfactory	Each month All satisfactory.
By Loughborough Corporation	Each month All satisfactory	Half yearly Both satisfactory
By Long Eaton Urban District Council	Each month All satisfactory	Frequently All satisfactory
By Castle Donington Rural District Council		
Kegworth (Leicester Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	
Long Whatton (Loughborough Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	
Castle Donington (Long Eaton and Leicester Tap Supply)	Satisfactory	

Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains :-

Houses in district	2423
Houses supplied by Public mains	1981
Proportion of houses on mains	81.7%
Proportion of population on mains	82.0%



ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF THE WATER SUPPLIED BY LEICESTER CORPORATION

20th November, 1946

23rd December, 1946.

22nd January, 1947.

	<u>Raw.</u>	<u>Raw.</u>	<u>Raw.</u>
Total Solids dried at 180°C	9.00	10.00	10.00
Suspended matter	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	1.05	1.42	1.42
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	absent	0.12
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent	0.0003
Free Ammonia	0.0008	0.0012	0.0036
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0028	0.0008	0.0028
Temporary Hardness	2.00	1.50	1.50
Permanent Hardness	4.50	4.50	5.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F	0.080	0.080	0.080
pH value	8.90	7.40	7.40
Appearance	Clear and bright	clear and bright	clear and bright
Odour	none	none	none
Taste and colour	normal	normal	normal
Heavy metals and free chlorine	absent	absent	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hours	19	5	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 24 hours	1	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 48 hours	4	4	1
Coli-aerogenes per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hours	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hours	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli ) presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.



**AREAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Total

160



ZYMIC DISEASE

NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

Notifications	Castle Donington Rural District Council	England and Wales.	Great Towns	Smaller Towns
Primary Pneumonia	4.23	0.89	1.02	0.72
Scarlet Fever	0.38	1.38	1.51	1.33
Erysipelas	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.22
Whooping Cough	13.81	2.28	2.48	2.05
Measles	0.76	3.92	4.73	3.7
Typhoid Fever	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.01

